The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4966. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 7 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Alabama Claims—British Proposals to the United States.

Another Atlantic Cable to be Laid by Way of the Azores.

The Ministerial Crisis in Austria.

A Victory for the Russians Arms in Asia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Claims—The Propositions to the United States.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Noon.

In Parliament last night Lord Dunn, in reply to an inquiry made by Earl Stanley, said that Lord Stanley had asked Mr. Seward to state plainly the points of the claims on which an adjustment by arbitration was desired by the Government of the United States.

Another Atlantic Cable by Way of the Azores Projected.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is now forming with the intention of laying a submarine cable by way of the Azores to Halifax.

The prospectus announces that the bells will be £4 sterling on twenty-four words.

The Queen's Speech Read by the Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The following words were omitted in yesterday's telegram:

"The Lord Chancellor read the speech for the Queen."

Great Storm.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Evening.

A great storm has visited the southern and western coasts of England.

AUSTRIA.

The Changes in the Ministry.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Belliemspos has been appointed by the Emperor to succeed Belkredi in the Ministry.

The Hungarian Ministry.

PESTH, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Andrassy is to be the Premier of the new Hungarian Ministry, and Lonhay will be the Minister of Finance.

A Responsible Ministry for Austria.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Austria is to have a responsible Ministry.

FRANCE.

Commercial Treaty with Peru.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

France has made a commercial treaty with Peru, particularly providing for the export of guano and borax.

ITALY.

Projected Canonization of Columbus.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Holy Father is considering a proposition for the canonization of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

ASIA.

A Russian Victory Near Samarcand.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Dispatches from Central Asia announce that the Russian forces have gained a victory over the troops of the Khan of Bokhara, near Samarcand.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 90 11-16.

United States Five-Twenties	73½
Illinois Central Shares	61
Erie Railway Shares	39¾

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Evening.

Consols closed unchanged at 90 11-16 for money.

United States Five-Twenties	73¾
Illinois Central Shares	60¾
Erie Railway Shares	39¾

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 7—Noon.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 ₱ cent.

Consols to-day are quoted at 90 11-16 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States Five-twenties	73 @ 73¼
Illinois Central Shares	60¾
Erie Railway Shares	39¾

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Noon.

Cotton—The market for Cotton is quiet. The sales of the day will probably not exceed 7,000 bales. Prices remain unchanged, Middling Uplands being quoted at 14½ ₱ lb.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Evening.

Cotton—The market was irregular during the afternoon. The quotations for Middling Uplands ranged from 14¾d.@14¾d. ₱ lb. The sales of the day reached 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Corn is quoted at 46s.

Provisions—Lard is easier and sold to-day at 51s.

Petroleum—Refined Pennsylvania and Canada White are quoted at 1s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 7—Noon.

Cotton—The Cotton market is dull and shows a declining tendency. The sales of the day are estimated at 4,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¼@14¾d. ₱ lb.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Peruvian*, which left Portland, Me., on the 26th of January, arrived at Londonderry yesterday.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Evening.

The ship *Lord Wellington*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 27th of January for New-York, was run into and sunk off Cork, disabled.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 7—Noon.

[illegible] Cork, Thursday, Feb. 7—Noon.

[illegible] Liverpool for New-York [illegible] Cork, disabled.

THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HON. E. R. R. VAN DYCK.

Testimony of Mr. Van Dyck, said Mr. John D. Tracy—No Government Employé Ever Had Anything to do with the Gold Market—Examination of the Assistant-Treasurer.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, who were instructed by a resolution of the House of Representatives of Jan. 15, "to inquire whether, in the present stringent condition of the New-York money market, the currency balances in the Sub-Treasury in that City is constantly increasing, whether said increase or any part of it arises or has arisen from the sale of gold, and whether any agent of the Department, or any officer of the Government, has within the last thirty days sold gold belonging to the Government to any person or persons, or to any institution, and if so, to what person or persons, or to what institutions, upon what consideration, for what purpose, upon what security, and to what amount," have made the following report:

This resolution instructed the attention of certain facts as to the conduct of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, and implied a grave charge against his official integrity and fidelity to the important trust committed to his care; that fact it was deemed proper to summon that officer and examine him as to these allegations. Before doing so, however, the Committee requested the Secretary to procure from the gentleman who just introduced the resolution the precise or leading facts upon which the resolution was founded. This gentleman, as will be seen by the subjoined letter appended, said in the resolution he could state that the information on which he had acted was entirely based on those rumors which are being constantly circulated and are, against his desires who have real or fancied interests to be subserved by affecting the money market at the great financial centre to the extent that such stories, whether true or false, it seems often have on that sensitive commodity, and he therefore expressed a doubt in withdrawing the resolution offered by him, as to making that to be speculated. But as the matters involved in the inquiry were of such grave consequence to the interests of the public, and as they implied serious misconduct on the part of a highly responsible public officer, the Committee determined to probe this allegations to the fullest possible extent. For that purpose, after having examined fully and minutely Mr. Van Dyck, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, the Committee summoned Mr. John D. Tracy, the person on whose statements the resolution was originally based by the member who presented it. It turned out, that he really knew nothing of the matters alleged by him; that being interested in stock operations he had determined for the effect of such transactions as were alleged to have taken place upon the monetary interests, and at once took steps to procure an investigation. The Committee summoned every person from whom he alleged that he had heard the rumor as to the doings of the Assistant Treasurer in regard to improper sales or loans of gold, and on examining those of them whose presence could be secured, and examining others who were supposed to be implicated in the propagation of the rumor referred to, it was found impossible to trace it to any responsible source.

It appears from the testimony of Mr. Van Dyck that "the currency balance in the Sub-Treasury" at New-York is not "constantly increasing," but that in that respect he is doing simply what it is actually necessary to provide for the current liabilities of the Government; and, of course, there being no stock to account for, it cannot have "arisen from the sale of gold."

As to the other branch of the resolution relative to the loaning of gold belonging to the Government, the Committee beg leave to call attention to the so-called Sub-Treasury Act of Aug. 6, 1846, by which it is provided:

"That all officers and other persons, charged by the act or any other act, with the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, * * * are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of * * * all sum of money received by him or them, and shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank [or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public money intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony."

Mr. Van Dyck expressly and emphatically denied that he had violated the law in this respect, and his explanations of the manner in which business is done in his office show the improbability of any such thing as was alleged having occurred, and his own emphatic and peremptory denial forbade the presumption of such criminal conduct on his part, especially when the very persons who circulated reports that he had been so guilty are unable to substantiate their charges in any way, or to base them upon anything more than mere street rumor or gossip. The only foundation for the story seems to have been the fact that, about the time referred to in the resolution, certain operations in gold sold much more gold in the market at New-York than they could possibly have possession of. But this is no uncommon occurrence, as the Committee learned by examination of persons connected with the Stock and Gold Boards; and not only did Mr. Van Dyck expressly negative and emphatically deny the charge that he had loaned the Government gold to any persons or institutions, but the person to whom the rumor attributed the alleged loans of Government gold denied that he had ever received gold from the Government in any such way, and stated expressly and specifically the sources whence he got the large quantities of gold, the sales of which had so affected the money market of a certain class of operations.

It is but just to Senator Grimes (whose name was connected with the resolution, as the author of the same for information) to state that it appeared to the Committee that Senator Grimes had, and expressed to have, no knowledge on the subject, but merely, when applied to, remarked that he had seen such allegations in the money article of the New-York *Herald* for two or three successive days, and had received a letter from a person in New-York alleging that such a rumor was afloat.

The Committee report, therefore, that there is no foundation whatever for the statements, allegations and charges contained or implied in the House resolution of Jan. 15, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee append hereto the statement of Hon. Mr. Cook, and the testimony of Mr. Van Dyck and Mr. Tracy.

The Testimony.

Testimony taken before the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, under the following resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 15th of January, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to inquire why, at the present stringent condition of the New-York money market, the currency balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury is constantly increasing; whether such increase, or any part of it arises or has arisen from the sale of gold; whether any agent of the Department of any officer of the Government has within the last thirty days loaned gold belonging to the Government to any person or persons or any institution, and if so, to whom, for what purpose, on what security, and to what amount.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Jan. 21, 1867.

Hon. E. C. Cook appeared before the Committee and stated as follows:

ORIGIN OF THE CHARGE.

I desire to state to the Committee the reasons why the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 15th instant, on my motion, was introduced, and the constraints that I have since come to. On the 14th I received a letter from a gentleman in New-York, who is manager of one of our Western railroads that is striving to reach the Pacific Road, and I suppose that the price of the stock of that road affects his position in driving westward. He told me in the letter that it was currently reported and generally believed that there were large sales of Government gold at the Street for the purpose of controlling the market, and that he thought a resolution of inquiry ought to be introduced. I telegraphed back to him at once stating that the resolution would be introduced, and I introduced it the next day. I have since been informed that the rumor was that Mr. Van Dyck had sold gold to speculators, and I have been told that the rumor was that he had sold it to the Gold Room. I have no knowledge of the facts; I had no knowledge at the time, it was rumored and generally believed by a great many people with whom I conversed in that day, that such was the fact; I do not know Mr. Van Dyck personally, never saw him; within a day or two after, however, I became convinced that it was a mistake, and so wrote to Mr. Cook. I further state that no one had talked about it with me in three or four days after rumor said that they were satisfied there had been nothing of the kind done.

Q. State from whom you received the information on which this letter was written? A.—It was the general rumor; I do not know that many spoke to me about it; I suppose I talked about it with as many as I talked with on any matter. I think six members of the House, and Mr. John Sherman; I think his number is 23 William-street, but I am not certain as to the number.

Q. State his business, or anything to identify him. A. He is quite a prominent and wealthy gentleman; I do not know his relation to any of the large operations; he is a Director in one or two banks, and I think his office is at No. 23 William-street; I heard Mr. Charles R. Marvin, No. 17 William-street, speak of it the day; I cannot remember the names of all I heard speak of it; I presume I heard a hundred talk of it; Mr. R. Garland, I think, was one; his office is in Broad-street; I do not know the number; I also heard Mr. James H. Banker speak of it; he is to be found at No. 37 William-street; then Mr. Lot Clark, of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., said to me that this rumor was about; I cannot remember the names of all you can remember who gave you any such information? A.—Mr. W. F. Garniss was another; his residence is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; I cannot recall all the names.

Q. Can you recall any others? A.—I cannot now; there were others, but I do not remember whether it was previous or subsequent to this that I heard those speak of it.

Q. Can you name any who have at any time given you information in regard to such charges? A.—No, Sir.

Q. Can you state the substance of the information you received from any one of those persons, you having named it?—It was in substance that it was rumored that the Government agent, Mr. Van Dyck, had been loaning gold to parties who were selling gold; they said that was the rumor; none of them asserted that such was the fact.

Q. Those gentlemen stated to you that was the rumor? A.—Yes, sir, of the street.

Q. Were the names of parties to whom gold was loaned, or said to have been loaned, given? A.—I think Mr. Marquand was named.

Q. Any other parties? A.—I cannot remember.

Q. I have before me a second letter of yours to Mr. Cook, dated Jan. 16, in which you speak again of Mr. Fowler, who were confidants of having positive knowledge when I telegraphed you we had no such of it to-day." Who are these parties referred to, who were at one time confident of having positive knowledge of such transactions? A.—I cannot say how I came to make that remark; I have none of my correspondence that I can refer to; I suppose I obtained information from some of the persons I have named; I am not aware of any other source of information; I do not know that I received information from any one else; I have no recollection of any other source of information; I have no recollection of any other source of information; I have no recollection of any other source of information

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Sanitary Fund.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some of your readers have sent us money anonymously, in the out-door poor, have said: "I put into much trouble, is an hour is spent." will you let me? Very few come personally to us for aid. We are directed to some by those who have learned of the institution of families of intemperate habits, and a great many through the police. Many are those who are ashamed to ask help, even when in need, and would rather suffer than come to us. Others, who have seen better days, and have been reduced to poverty by misfortune, are too proud to ask for assistance. Many widows, without food or fire—many of them with little children—are found in our city. Many aged persons, who have been reduced to poverty from affluence, are found in our streets. Many poor children, who have no parents, are found in our streets. Many poor children, who have parents, are found in our streets. Many poor children, who have parents, are found in our streets. Many poor children, who have

The New-York Daily Tribune, Friday, February 8, 1867.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 185 HOWERY.—MADAME WIGGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, business, marriages, journeys, sickness, disease, &c.

HARDWARE.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Shelf and Coach Hardware, Tools, &c., adapted to the City, Country and Coal trade, at Little's Hardware Store, 21 Broadway, between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OFFICE, 96 Broadway, cor. of Fulton st. Entrance No. 1 Fulton st. Dr. COLTON, Manager. Dr. EATON, Consulting Surgeon. Dr. WHITCOMB, Operative Dentist. Dr. HARRIS, Mechanical Dentist. Dr. BOWEN, Dr. BOWEN, Dr. BOWEN,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS THIS Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA—WILLIAM TELL.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Maeder, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss S. Hinckley, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Miss Kate De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, A DARK DESIGN. Characters by Messrs. Wallack, Jones, Gilbert, Lewis, Fisher, Davidge, Mrs. Gilbert, Madame Henriques, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Rose Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Houston and Anderson.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Messrs. Booth, Gifford, Miss Rosina Cushman, Mr. Forrest Hill, Mr. S. Gaylord and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Hazard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commence at 7½ o'clock, GRIFFIN OF THE THAMES, MAN OF THE PEOPLE, FAIR MAID OF EKIN and THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. Lester Wallack and the principal members from Wallack's Theatre, New-York, will appear in the comedy of GUES.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION, Dwarf, Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
142d-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mazeppa, Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night. Chas. Bourdet and Oscar Barbandt.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
539 Broadway, No. 539.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-ELLA and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PROFESSOR HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 32d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUSHNAN TABLEAUX, imported from Paris, in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR, and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
Eighth-st., between 3d and 4th-aves.
THIS EVENING, Dr. Hobbard's lecture, THREEFOLD CULTURE.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Hoboken.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT, with the following artists: Mme. Parepa, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. G. W. Colby.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Feb. 7 by ocean telegraph. On the 5th inst. Lord DERBY stated in Parliament that Lord STANLEY had asked Mr. SEWARD to state the points of the claims on which an adjustment by arbitration was desired by the Government of the United States.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Company is forming, with the intention of laying a cable from the Azores to Halifax.

The Pope is considering a proposition for the canonization of COLUMBUS.

Austria is to have a responsible Ministry.

CONGRESS.

The resolution allowing 20 per cent. increase of pay to certain employes of the Government was called up in the Senate yesterday, and gave rise to a lengthy debate. The amendment appropriating $50,000 for compensation of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department met with much opposition, but was finally agreed to. The Senate then, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7 o'clock. In the evening session, the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. An amendment appropriating $40,000 to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific was agreed to. Also one authorizing the employment of eighty additional clerks in the Pension Bureau. Several other amendments were offered, the bill was reported to the Senate, and that body then, at 10 P. M., adjourned.

In the House the session was taken up, to a great extent, by the discussion of the bill, introduced by Mr. STEVENS on the previous day, providing for the government of the lately rebellious States by the military power. Mr. STEVENS desired to have speedy action taken on the bill, and proposed to have speeches limited to twenty minutes. This was objected to, and the House was addressed by Messrs. BRANDAGEE, PIKE, FARNSWORTH and others in support of the bill, and Messrs. LE BLOND, FINCK and BOGGS in opposition to it. In the course of his remarks, Mr. FARNSWORTH said that this bill was in accordance with the views of Gens. SCOFIELD, BAIRE, SICKLES, WOOD, and other prominent officers who had served at the South, and he believed that Gen. GRANT favored it. Mr. BOGGS spoke for upwards of an hour, during his speech remarking that the attempt to force a military Government upon the South would lead to resistance and bloodshed, and such resistance would meet with his approval. The debate was interrupted by a recess from 4:30 o'clock until 7, at which time it was renewed. Mr. BINGHAM having the floor. He desired to submit an amendment to take the place of the preamble in Mr. STEVENS' bill. The debate was continued until 10:30 o'clock, at which time the House adjourned. During the morning session Mr. ASHLEY rose to a question of privilege, and denounced as false the statement which had appeared in print to the effect that Gen. BUTLER had suggested the impeachment resolutions offered by him. And also the statement that it had been his intention to call for the impeachment of Gen. GRANT.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. LENT presented a petition from prominent citizens of New-York, asking steps to be taken for the suppression of lottery and policy shops and gambling saloons. Mr. FOLGER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution. The bill provides for a special election for delegates on the 23d of April. It establishes as a basis of suffrage at such election, male citizenship, without distinction of color, and without a property qualification; the delegates are to be 128 in number, elected by Senatorial Districts—four delegates from each Senatorial District; the Convention to meet on the first Monday in June, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany; the Constitution, or any amendment to it, to be submitted to the people at their next election.

In the House, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report as to the extent of the liability of the State in working the canals was agreed to. A bill providing for the holding of a Constitutional Convention was introduced. It differs from the Senate bill in that it does not provide for negro suffrage.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* states that GEORGE PEABODY, the London banker, has made a gift of $140,000 to the Essex Institute, located in Salem, Mass.—$100,000 for the enlargement of professorships and $40,000 for buildings. He is now in Washington, where he will present a plan for the disposition of the fund. The purpose is to check, as far as possible, the spirit of caste which has grown up in the Southern States by establishing normal schools, colleges, &c.

In the Court of Errors, Supreme Court, a case is now pending which involves the question whether the municipal corporations of cities or villages, established by charter, are subject to the provisions of the general statutes, notwithstanding they may be inconsistent with the provisions of general rules. A report of the case will be found in the law columns. [illegible]

Gen. GRANT, in a circular just issued, says that hereafter buyers under the special lumber sale will not be entitled, except for the purposes of building a house, and then only under authority from the Superintendent of the Executive Mansion or the Adjutant-General of the district where the lumber is to be used, and which shall state the quantity required, and the purpose for which it is to be used, and that the lumber will not be delivered.

The family of Prof. ALBERT E. HAYNES, who resides at Plymouth, Mass., have received a letter from Montreal, where Mr. HAYNES is employed as Superintendent of a Gold Mining Company, dated Feb. 4, stating that he had died of fever. He and his son were shot the day previous, but the wounds were not fatal.

An elderly gentleman, who is troubled with lameness, was assisted into his sleigh at one of the horse railroad stations in Boston, a day or two since, by a couple of young men, who, under cover of this act of seeming kindness, relieved his pocket of the sum of $1,500.

Judge PLINY MERRICK, who died at Boston on Friday, left $10,000 to his native town of Brookfield, Mass., for the establishment of a public library, and an equal amount to the Children's Friend Society at Worcester. His whole estate is valued at $150,000.

The Richmond papers announce that the first shad of the season were exhibited in market in that city on Monday.

LOCAL NEWS.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which a petition was to be presented to Congress against the bill now before that body providing for an increase of the revenue on imports, was adopted. Mr. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy, made the meeting a visit yesterday at the Battery and its occupants by a thousand brave men, and resolutions were adopted regarding the Channel, ringers of the Land Office and of the Subtreasury, to execute a conveyance to the United States with all ability, so that the necessary improvements and buildings may be completed as soon as possible. Other business of a public character was transacted, the meeting being one of the most important hitherto ever held by the Chamber.

The annual meeting of the American Institute took place last evening at Cooper Hall. The report of the trustees for the last year was read and referred. Reports were heard from the various standing committees which were similarly disposed of, and the meeting adjourned. [illegible] A general meeting was held and a list of officers nominated, which is to be presented at the election Thursday evening next. A few slight changes were made in this list, when a final adjournment was had.

The will of MYLES FISHER, formerly of the firm of MYERS & LEON, is being contested in the Surrogate's Court of this City by the latter gentleman, brother of deceased. The latter bequeathed nearly all of his property to his wife, and the contestants claim that the will executed an undue influence over him at a time when he was so weak and deranged in his mind as to render him a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. He died at the Astor in Utica.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of LOUIS KLEMAN, at No. 69 Sixth-street, who, it is alleged, died from wounds received at the hands of his sister. An investigation will be held to-day, as the affair is involved in much mystery. The sister has absconded, and the Police are in search of her.

The Legislative Committee on the investigation of our ferry system met again yesterday in the Brooklyn City Hall, and heard complaints from several persons with regard to the defects of the Brooklyn ferries. The Committee will meet at the Astor House at 10 A. M. to-day, to investigate the management of the North River ferries.

The members of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and visited the Communipaw ferries, in order to obtain a precise knowledge of their facilities, that they may more clearly see their way to an equitable adjustment of the different claims.

A case of some interest to insurance companies is now on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, Part II., before Judge CARDOZO and a JURY. The action grows out of a fire which took place in Johnstreet, in the Summer of 1866, at a time when a quantity of fireworks were destroyed. The trial will be continued to-day.

Three of the employes of W. S. WILLARD, at No. 522 Broadway, were arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having violated the Excise Law, in not properly closing the bar at 12 o'clock. The case will be fully examined into before Justice DOWLING on Saturday.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. STORRS presented a report on behalf of the Sanitary Committee on the subject of quarantine, in response to a request of the Legislature. Dr. DALTON also presented a report on the manner of constructing tenement-houses.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday reported seventy-four liquor dealers, and recommended that their licenses be revoked, and fifty of the number acted on in the civil Courts for $50 each. Twenty-six of the number reported were of Brooklyn.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday CLARENCE H. VOORHIS was tried on a charge of robbery in the first degree and acquitted, and MATTHEW MONAHAN and Wm. GORMON, charged with manslaughter, were tried and acquitted.

A very moderate demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce at low [illegible] prices. Foreign merchandise was firm, but generally inactive. The freight market was somewhat broken.

THE INSURANCE PATROL.—A PECULIAR INSTITUTION.—The Insurance Companies of this City employ a body of men called the Insurance Patrol, whose duty it is to walk the streets, look out for fires, protect property, and attend to the peculiar interests of their employers. To stimulate vigilance the Association presents $25 to the company for every fire discovered, a hotel which, like everything, has a bad as well as a good side. On Wednesday night of last week, at 12:30 o'clock, fire broke out on premises No. 109 Duane-street. A member of the Patrol saw the flames first of it, but true to his instinct of zeal, ran hastily to the depot of his company in Dutch-street, passing en route the engine-houses of the Metropolitan Fire Department. While he was going to his depot, while the Patrol were getting out their apparatus, and while they were taking it to Duane-street, no alarm was given to the Fire Department and none to the public. In the mean time the fire spread, and when the Patrol reached the house the upper story was all on fire. Coolly and quietly they proceeded to cover the goods on the first and second floors, leaving all the third floor to the mercy of the flames, and still keeping quiet so far as an alarm was concerned.

At 11:15 a member of the Fire Department passing through Broadway smelt the smoke and detected the fire, which as yet was confined within the store. He promptly gave the alarm to No. 7 Engine and No. 1 Hook and Ladder, which at once went to work, while the bells sounded the alarm. In the meantime the fire unchecked, made rapid progress, and volumes of flame and smoke burst through the third-story windows, while the floor gave way, precipitating the burning embers into the second floor. Here the overcautious patrolmen had carefully covered up the goods, but the unexpected and sudden shower of fire compelled them to beat an immediate retreat with the [illegible] coverings. Indeed their position [illegible] was becoming critical, and [illegible] would likely [illegible] been for the [illegible] officially raised, by the members of the Department whose services they did not desire.

Doubtless the Insurance Patrol is a very valuable adjunct, but it should be taught to recognize the important fact that it is the second [illegible]. The loss involved at this special fire was $3,000, would in all probability have been materially less had the Patrol sounded an immediate alarm, instead of causing the [illegible] able delay by waiting for assistance from his own corps. The Insurance Companies owe it to themselves and their stockholders, but more especially to the general public, to decide upon the phraseology of a rule which enjoins the immediate announcement of a discovery of fire. Otherwise the Patrol would much better be abated as a first-class nuisance.

The Proposed Compromise—The President's Position.

The compromise plan concocted by Messrs. OLD, SHARKEY, and other Southern Governors, with the reported concurrence of the President, finds no favor North or South. The few Southern journals that have been heard from on the subject all look upon their "honor" as an obstacle to any concession. "It is not for us to make offers," they say in the language of the Richmond *Whig*; and they will hear of none made in their behalf. The Northern Democratic Press, with few exceptions, are silent. The Union journals, on the contrary, are prompt and positive in their judgment. The Springfield *Republican* stands alone in wishing "success to the new movement." Others recognize its significance as a sign of receding from the political hitherto obstinately held by the South; but beyond this, and apart from the *Republican*, not a single organ of the Union Party has published a syllable in its favor. They are united in support of the Congressional Amendment, as the minimum requirement to be enforced; and they are equally pronounced in their declarations of want of confidence in the authors of the new scheme.

This view will certainly not be weakened by the shape in which the plan has been introduced to the Senate by Mr. DIXON. As originally published, its first section was an explicit denial of the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. This seems to have been too much for the Southern gentlemen who have undertaken to adjust existing differences; they have evidently considered that the South is not prepared to renounce its heresy; for the amendment, as introduced by Mr. DIXON, omits the repudiation of secession altogether, and merely declares that "the Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual." A Constitutional Amendment is not needed to determine this. The Union armies decided it in their rough but conclusive way, and the votes of the Southern Legislatures would not add a particle of strength to the decision. Not what the proposition affirms, but what, it omits, is, in this instance, the noticeable point; and we apprehend that the striking out of all that was expressive in the original wording of the section will be considered evidence of the untrustworthiness of the source from which the plan has emanated.

The considerations set forth by Mr. DIXON will not help his case. His preamble recites the non-ratification of the Amendment by the South, and that "there is reason to believe" that this new plan would fare differently; and therefore Congress is asked to accept the substitute. But the argument is defective—the conclusion unwarrantable. The refusal of the Southern States to accept terms tendered them in a good spirit and good faith is assuredly not a reason for admitting them on conditions they may choose to propose. The premise of the proposition would be more nearly correct. Because the South refuses to give the very moderate guarantees which have been submitted to it, therefore the North may properly insist upon these guarantees, or others of a stronger character. That is the light in which the matter is viewed by the people of the States composing the Government, and Mr. DIXON may spare himself the trouble of attempting to change their determination. The debatable question is, whether the plan adopted by Congress shall be adhered to and enforced as the full basis of adjustment, or whether other measures of a more radical nature shall be employed to complete the work of reconstruction. The desire of the South to regulate affairs according to its own taste may influence Mr. DIXON, but its only effect upon Congress and the people of the North will be to render them more resolute in their demands. Such a determination may seem harsh to those who will suffer from its exercise, but after all it is neither surprising nor inhumanly unjust.

The fact that President JOHNSON has been prevented in the negotiation of Mr. DIXON'S substitute renders his position in regard to the Amendment extremely weak and unintelligible. Although unknown, his course has hitherto been intelligible. His objection to the Amendment on the plea that Congress has no authority to enact conditions antecedent to restoration. And he denied the efficacy of the Amendment under any circumstances, because proposed by a Congress in which the South is not represented. Now, however, his position is altogether altered. In a party to the Dixon Amendment, he concedes the [illegible] and legitimacy of the action of Congress in the premises—virtually admitting pretensions he previously disputed, and the fitness of a policy he before resisted. The adaptation of the Amendment to suit the South does not affect the argument. The principle involved is the same, and his opposition to the Amendment becomes as unintelligible as it is indefensible, when he sustains Mr. DIXON'S compromise.

Having in effect abandoned his old position, why should Mr. JOHNSON refuse to accept the Amendment and to urge it upon the Southern gentlemen who take counsel with him? The great difference between the Amendment and the proposed substitute relates to the exclusion of rebels from office. To the North this difference is vital; nothing can evade or overthrow it. But it has no bearing upon the principle for which the President has contended, and furnishes no excuse for continued hostility to the Congressional measure. As the case at present stands, Mr. JOHNSON and his friends seek to set aside the Amendment, simply and solely because it imposes upon rebels the mild disability of exclusion from place and power. Mr. JOHNSON cannot long maintain this attitude; he must go forward until he reach the [illegible]

[illegible] Let there be some [illegible]

The Sanction of the Sacred Sentiment.

The Queen's speech.

We, the Queen's subjects, in the morning and evening papers on the Queen's speech which can simply consist of all sense. There has been no speech of such significance and importance delivered to a legislative body within the memory of this generation. It is the most suggestive piece of modern times. It is also a careful survey of affairs, home and foreign, such as has never before been attempted in a speech from the throne. The diction and much of the matter proper are doubtless Lord DERBY'S and Lord STANLEY'S. The paragraphs relating to this country, to the German conflict, to the Reform Bill, to Fenianism, and to a reform in the Irish land-tenure system, are entirely the Queen's, in the sense, at least, that her advisers found it essential to their retaining the confidence of the Crown to speak as they have done, frankly and distinctly, on all these grave questions.

No Tory Ministry in England has ever ventured on such a programme. It may not be carried out. That will depend, no doubt, on the exigencies of party, and the temper in which the Opposition may receive the measures suggested. But, at all events, Lord DERBY has found it expedient to express his readiness to recognize the bent of public opinion, giving effect thereby to the liberal sympathies of the Crown.

The absence of any so-called loyal demonstrations on the Queen's appearance at the opening of Parliament are in no way due to party political sympathies. The popular feeling and the popular sympathy in London for Kings and Queens alike are usually regulated in a most notable manner by the liberality of the Court expenditures. In the precincts of Regent and Oxford streets there are congregated the neediest, greediest, meanest class of shopkeepers to be found within the United Kingdom. They comprise haberdashers, hatters, merchant-tailors, glovers, wig manufacturers, silk mercers, and such like. Frequent court balls; frequent presentations, and all that constitutes livery, or promotes the buying of articles of personal decoration, are their life—their existence. They think as much of a franchise for the working-man as they think of their latter end. They hate the Queen, and are likely to have their pimps and *claqueurs* around on state occasions to hiss her, because she don't think any more about them than she ought to think. They are all voters now—very corrupt voters, doubtless, in a majority of cases, if the truth were inquired into. But they can't and they don't forgive their Sovereign for not holding a court every second week of the season, as was the custom in the beastly days of GEORGE IV. That is the sum and significance of the *disloyal* demonstrations reported by telegraph.

The working people of England and of the United Kingdom will get the franchise quite as soon as their intelligence will enable them to exercise it with discretion. Lord DERBY, acting with and for the Crown, says it may now be extended "freely." Looking soberly at things around us here in New-York, we can only express the hope that it will not be extended too freely. The amount of rubbish that might be kept out of the State and National Legislatures, if we Americans only had a *qualified* suffrage, is almost beyond human computation. But, nevertheless, we all watch with interest the progress of things on the other side of the water.

The School Bill.

It is difficult to understand why the claim should be put forward by the advocates of the new School Bill that it would not be partisan and that the present system is. The measure is a party measure and confers great party influence. It gives to a Board of seven paid men the power to dispense party patronage and to destroy whatever power the people enjoy in watching over the education of their own children. On the other hand, the assertion that the Trustees are the corrupt appointees of corrupt voters is utterly untrue in its general sense. If those Trustees were paid officers; if the teachers and Superintendents were incompetent; if the pupils were kept in ignorance and their parents disgusted, there would be ground for the statement that politics was at the bottom of these evils. But the contrary is the case. The Trustees are not paid; the teachers are not incompetent nor the Superintendents unfaithful; the pupils are taught, and taught well, and the parents are well pleased. The very fact that the Trustees are residents of the Wards in which are the schools which they supervise is a safeguard against improper influence on their part, and they are themselves, indeed, supervised constantly by a deeply-interested public. And whence comes the cry for a change? Not from the public, but from politicians.

There can be no graver matter for discussion by any Legislature than that now before the Legislature of New-York. The City is trying to escape from the many influences which have corrupted almost every branch of the public service. The administration of the school system may have been so corrupted, and very likely was to some extent. But its character has steadily improved, and to-day it is in the highest degree rash to change it either with incompetence or corruption. There is sufficient evidence that the system works well, in the character of the teaching and its results. Why should children come over from Jersey and the adjacent towns on this side the Hudson to the New-York schools, if they were not superior to their own? That they come in great numbers was proved by the efforts to keep them out which had been made, and which were resisted on the score of right—for the reason that men doing business in New-York were entitled to educate their children in New-York, where the education to be gained was better than that nearer home.

There is moreover an undue haste in pushing this measure, which is suspicious. Such a change as the bill contemplates ought never to be framed without very careful investigation and debate, and only after it has been indorsed by the popular wish. That wish has not been expressed, nor has the investigation been either careful or deliberate. The whole thing is sought to be rushed through the Legislature without thought or scruple. The Legislature owes it to the rising generation of this great City to pause in this headlong course. When the present system is really proved worthy of extinction—and that requires time, and in fairness demands it—then [illegible] stands upon will not [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES—THE BILL REPORTED—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION—SPEECHES BY STEVENS, BINGHAM, BROOMALL, BOUTWELL, LE BLOND, PIKE, BRANDEGEE, ASHLEY, &c.—THE DEBATE TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House this morning the Military Government Bill, reported from the Reconstruction Committee yesterday, came up, and an hour was spent in making arrangements for its debate. Mr. LE BLOND, speaking for the minority, demanded that the consideration of the bill should be postponed until Monday, to give time for its examination. Mr. STEVENS replied that he would agree to a full discussion to-day and to-night, and a motion to that effect being adopted, the debate commenced. Mr. STEVENS led off, arguing that the bill is legal because it directly asserts the right of Congress to dictate terms to the conquered, and announced that at 1 o'clock to-morrow he would demand the previous question, and get the bill on its final passage. He was followed by Messrs. BRANDEGEE, LE BLOND, FINCK, PIKE, FARNSWORTH and JOHN ROGERS. At the close of Mr. ROGERS' windy exertion, the House took a recess until 7:30. During the course of Mr. FARNSWORTH'S remarks, he stated that all of the prominent officers of the army who have been on duty in the South, agreed to the necessity of some such measure as that proposed in the bill in their evidence before Congressional Committees, except SHERIDAN, and he has not yet been examined regarding political matters.

The evening discussion opened with a strong speech from Mr. BROOMALL, who offered the amendment to the preamble and fourth section published in this morning's TIMES, and plainly stated that he would not vote for the bill while it contained the inference that the Southern States have abolished their State organizations. He was closely catechised by Mr. BOUTWELL and others. Mr. HIGBY, of Kentucky, followed with a review of his former strokes against usurpation of power by Congress. It was unflattering admissible, in the estimation of the House, not because it contained anything new, but on account of the change of verbiage. He was interrupted by Mr. WARNER, of New-Jersey, who was seemingly befogged as to his meaning, and was attempted to ask him a question. Mr. KERRIGAN, of Pennsylvania, expostulated with Mr. WARNER, telling him that "Mr. HIGBY is one of our Democratic men." Whereupon Mr. WARNER retorted: "I don't care a d—n if he is; he's blowing." Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, next took the floor, and occupied it till the House adjourned at 10:20.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. ASHLEY rose to a personal explanation in the House to-day, and denounced the story that he, with Gen. BUTLER and Mr. STEVENS, had conspired to implicate Gen. GRANT in the impeachment investigation, as a falsehood. He stated that he had offered the resolution adopted by the House on his own responsibility, and sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the letter containing the objectionable statements. When the Clerk read that portion purporting to come from Mr. BINGHAM, and which reads, "ASHLEY, you are a fool," the House was convulsed with laughter, the galleries responding in long-continued applause. Mr. STEVENS attempted to deny the reference to him, but was choked off with cries of "Order!" whereupon he took up as his subject the Reconstruction Bill, and created considerable amusement by pronouncing the story wholly false. Apparently he was discussing the bill, but in reality his remarks referred to the charge of his complicity with ASHLEY to stab GRANT. Mr. EDMUNDS attempted to drag Mr. BINGHAM into the ring by demanding for him an opportunity to refute his share of the alleged conversation; but he declined, with a statement that he had nothing to say. It was expected that this episode would result in a spicy encounter between STEVENS and BINGHAM, which would have occurred if the former had been allowed to continue his remarks.

RETURN OF THE R. R. CURTIS.

Mr. HOWELL STORER, of New-York, and Mr. VERNON BROWN, Agent of the Columbian Government, accompanied by Mr. HIRAM BARNEY, as counsel, have been here two days, in relation to the seizure of the steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, on the suspicion of being a Chilian privateer. Yesterday, these gentlemen, in company with Señor Gen. SALGAR, the Columbian Minister, had a protracted interview with Secretary MCCULLOCH, and made explanations which are believed to have had the effect of convincing him that the Customs officers in New-York acted in the matter on insufficient information. The above-named gentlemen expect to return home to-morrow with an order for the release of the vessel.

GEORGE PEABODY IN THE HOUSE.

GEORGE PEABODY, the London banker, accompanied by Bishop MCILVAINE and Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, was on the floor of the House to-day for a short time during the reconstruction discussion, and a large number of members availed themselves of the opportunity to form his acquaintance. Gen. FREMONT appeared in the Reporter's Gallery of the House to-day, and remained there for some time listening to the debate.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The second reception of the President to-night was attended by an overwhelming, crushing mass of humanity. People had to be taken out of the windows, and several ladies were injured in the crowd.

The usual weekly levée of Speaker COLFAX was largely attended, and was even pleasanter than usual, though many members of Congress were absent because of the night session. Gen. and Mrs. GRANT and Gen. SHERIDAN were among the guests.

THE GRAND GRAND DUCHESS.

Nearly all the Members of Congress who have been invited to attend the President's State dinner on Tuesday evening next, have accepted the invitations. The invitations were sent out this morning, and responses were received in the afternoon.

THE LOAN CERTIFICATES BILL.

The Sub-Committee of the Senate Finance Committee, to whom was referred the matter of perfecting the details of the Loan Certificate Bill, have completed their labor, and will submit it to the Committee to-morrow morning. There is the best authority for saying that the Committee will unanimously report the bill thus agreed upon.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Hon. F. W. SEWARD returned to this city yesterday from his mission to the West Indies. It is understood that the result of his trip will be laid before the Cabinet to-morrow.

Gen. CHAS. G. HALPINE arrived in town to-day, and is the guest of Gen. HUNTER.

Gen. STEDMAN has declined the appointment tendered him as Commissioner to investigate the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre.

It is rumored that Dr. HALL of the Epiphany Church, Episcopal, of this city, will soon accept the Bishopric of the State of Georgia.

REVENUE AGENT FOR NEW-YORK.

It is stated on good authority that Gen. W. S. HUDSON'S name will be sent to the Senate as Internal Revenue Agent in New-York City, vice A. B. Lawrence removed, and G. W. MCLEAN declined.

KANSAS INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

The delegation from fourteen tribes or bands of Indians from Kansas, now here, have agreed with Commissioner BOGY upon the preliminaries of treaties which will be signed this week. These Indians agree to remove to what is known as Lower Kansas in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

cents as members. The following resolutions were adopted:

First—Forwarding tobacco upon that provision of the Internal Revenue Law, which excludes from its transportation all articles of manufacture except those from Institutions for the dead, dumb and blind.

Second—An amendment to the Revenue laws, to allow two per cent. for evaporation.

Third—A deduction of the tax where tobacco is damaged by fire, yet runs with the damage.

Fourth—That all confirmed leaf tobacco to be sold subject to the tax, and shall be destroyed if taken in open market do not cover the tax.

Fifth—The appointment of a Committee to confer with the proper parties in order to secure legislation which will relieve the inconsiderate of tobacco.

Sixth—As the opinion of the Association, the tax on manufactured tobacco should be collected of leaf, stems or umbrellas of tobacco, that plug, fine cut, smoking or snuff, should be uniform, and each of them bearing the same tax.

REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN.

The following circular on the subject of transportation has been issued by Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau:

"The special attention of the Assistant Commissioner of this Bureau is called to the subject of transportation. The intention of Congress in the relief and to enable those in extreme want to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Hereafter no orders for transportation of refugees and freedmen will issue except from this office, and every application, besides the rigid conditions already imposed, must set forth clearly the fact of extreme destitution, which must be certified to by the Assistant Commissioner in person.

THE FORT KEARNY MASSACRE.

The differences which existed between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army relative to the appointment of the military part of the Commission to proceed to Omaha and investigate the causes and circumstances of the late massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny, have been harmoniously adjusted, and Gen. ALFRED SULLY and Col. PARKER, the latter of Gen. GRANT's staff, have been designated as the military officers who will be assigned to that duty. It is believed that the result of this mission will be to counteract the bad feeling which has shown itself among the Indians and avert other troubles with the different tribes, which are threatened.

SEIZURES OF PROPERTY BY REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The following circular in relation to the seizures of property in the custody of transportation companies has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1867.

In order to avoid giving cause of complaint to transportation companies, Collectors and Deputy Collectors are inspecting property when it comes in the custody of an agent or any transportation company, to address and deliver such agent a written statement giving, for the purpose of fully identifying the property seized, an inventory of the different numbers, brands and marks thereon, including, when it is known, the name and residence of the ostensible owner. They should also, in the same statement, specify in general terms that the property is seized for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws. If the property is removed from the custody of the company, that fact should be stated in the paper that the Company may be able to show that the property has passed from their possession. This statement should be signed by the seizing officer as Collector or Deputy Collector, giving his full address. Where it is refused, the signing officer should show that he is an officer authorized by law to make seizures. When the property is forfeited, the Collector shall inform the Company. If, however, it is released upon compromise or otherwise, it should be returned to the Company, unless the Company consent that it be given up directly to the claimants.

(Signed,) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the following cases came up:

No. 421. The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Salem, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States, ex rel. Henry Amy.—Demurrer to mandamus. Cause submitted.

No. 282. De Groot, appellant, vs. The United States. —Cause submitted.

Nos. 101 and 253. Cross appeals in the case of the prize bark *Dashing Wave*.—Argument concluded.

Nos. 199 and 251, and No. 125. Cross appeals in the case of the prize bark *Science*, and appeal in the case of the prize brig *Valiant*.—Argument concluded.

Nos. 100 and 252. Cross appeals in the case of the prize schooner *Jenny* and cargo.—Cause argued.

No. 102. Appeal in the case of the prize bark *Gervais*.—Cause argued.

On Friday the motion of the day will be cause No. 282. The above is a claim for brick furnished for building the Washington Aqueduct, under an award made by Secretary FLOYD in 1860. The cause comes from the Court of Claims, where it was unsuccessful.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

In the Court of Claims the following cases came up: Gibbons vs. The United States—cause argued; and Floyd vs. The United States—argument opened.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

A communication from the Secretary of War was to-day transmitted to the Senate, inclosing, in answer to a resolution, a list of 227 officers who have not joined their stations, with the reasons why they have not reported as ordered. A few, it appears, have been granted leave, but a large proportion have not as yet signified their acceptance of the appointment.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Col. JOHN MOORE, surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Wadsworth, New-York harbor, and assigned to duty at Governor's Island, New-York harbor, temporarily, during the absence of Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. B. BROWN, surgeon, President of the Army Medical Examining Board, now in session at New-York City.

Capt. EDWARD E. KNOWN, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Permission to delay reporting for duty for ten days after passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board in New-York City, is given to Lieut.-Col. F. H. H. GAENEL, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Second Assistant Engineer W. A. WINDSOR, Carpenter DAVID ROBINET and Gunner WILLIAM WILSON have been ordered to duty at the naval station, League Island, Penn. Second Assistant Engineer JOHN VANHOVENBERG has been ordered to duty on the *Monongahela*. Second Assistant Engineer C. W. BARRETT has been detached from the *Monongahela*, and granted sick leave of absence. Mate E. V. D. SMITH deserted from the United States steamer *De Soto* on the 6th of December last.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Street-Opening Bill—New Capitol—New-York School Bill—City Railroads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1867.

THE STREET-OPENING BILL.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. LA BAU in reference to street openings and the expenses thereof, has been heretofore particularly mentioned in this correspondence. It came up for a third reading in the Senate about a week ago, having passed through all the preliminary stages of consideration when Mr. LA BAU himself requested that it might be referred back to the Committee, in order to give Mr. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel of the City, an opportunity of being heard upon it. This morning Mr. O'GORMAN appeared before the Committee, and made a very elaborate argument against the bill. It would appear on its face to be a measure to promote economy and reform; if Mr. O'GORMAN's theory be correct, it is simply an invidious scheme of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and the "West Side Association," of which he is the presiding officer and master spirit, to revenge himself upon the Corporation Counsel, who has not displayed the subserviency to that well-known gentleman which was expected of him. Mr. O'GORMAN has not only refused to recognize the pretended lease of the offices in Nassau-street, which Mr. WOOD claims to have let to the City for the Corporation Counsel's office, but he rejected the name of Mr. WOOD's nominee for the Commission to open the new Boulevard. Hence the measure of Mr. WOOD's indignation is full to overflowing. After briefly alluding to the importance of selecting good and disinterested citizens for the position of Commissioners in street openings, he spoke of the case of the Boulevards, where he had felt constrained to oppose the nominee of the West Side Association, because the gentleman named, (Mr. SIEMA,) though otherwise unexceptionable, had close professional relations with an officer of the Association—Mr. WOOD being doubtless meant, who was one of the largest property owners on the line of the improvement. Thus he found himself in antagonism to that Association and its chief, and this bill was the result of that antagonism. He claimed that the bill diminished no expenses and effected no reform. The bill, it will be remembered, transfers to the Central Park Commissioners the power to appoint all surveyors, clerks, &c. He said the Park Commissioners did not desire the power to make these appointments, and it would be inconvenient and dangerous to give it to them. The bill, it will be recollected, makes no change in the amount of allowances, the principal feature of it being to transfer the power of appointment from the Commissioner of Opening to the Commissioners of the Park.

In order to show that he was ready and desirous to aid real reform in this direction, Mr. O'GORMAN submitted to the Committee the substance of certain amendments which he was here to propose to the present law.

The first of these makes it the duty of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, upon the application of any person now or hereafter to be appointed Commissioners of Estimate, &c., in street opening, and other kindred proceedings, to furnish the person so applying with a statement of the assessed valuation of the property affected, and in no case is any greater allowance to be made than such assessed valuation, and 25% per cent in excess thereof.

The second provides that in all proceedings now or hereafter to be commenced for street openings or widenings, the costs and expenses shall not exceed a certain sum to be named in the act. This, he claimed, would be a saving in these matters, not in the comparatively trifling amounts of clerks' fees, &c., but in hundreds of thousands of dollars in awards for damage.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, representing the West side Association, rose to reply, but he being suddenly taken ill, the matter was adjourned to this afternoon.

NEW CAPITOL.

The citizens of Albany, who are naturally apprehensive as to the location of the new Capitol, are delighted to learn that the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means have resolved to recommend in the General Appropriation Bill, that the sum of $500,000 be appropriated toward the erection of a new Capitol Building in this city.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The School Committee of the Assembly held a session to-day with closed doors, but it is understood that they intend to ask leave to visit New-York City and inspect the schools in person.

CITY RAILROADS.

The cross-town is the first City railroad bill to be reported. The Senate Committee reported it yesterday. The report was unfavorably unanimous, one member of the Railroad Committee, Mr. WILLIAMS, neither dissenting nor uniting with it. It therefore becomes, in view of the strong probability of its passage, an object to give particularly the route, &c., of the road authorized. The route, which has been slightly changed since the bill was introduced, commences at the foot of Duane-street, North River, runs through West-street to Chambers, through Chambers to Jamesslip, from James-slip to Catherine Ferry and back to Chambers, through Chambers to Duane, then through Duane by single track to place of beginning. Again beginning at Christopher-street Ferry, through Christopher-street to Ninth, through Ninth to First-avenue, through First-avenue to Tenth-street, through Tenth to the ferry; then returning through Tenth-street to the North River, at the place of beginning; next beginning at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, run through Thirtieth-street to Eleventh-avenue, thence down Eleventh-avenue to Twenty-eighth-street, thence through and along Twenty-eighth-street to Second-avenue, through Second-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth to First-avenue; then returning through Thirty-fourth-street to Second-avenue, and through Second-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, and through Twenty-seventh-street to the North River, the place of beginning. It enables passengers reaching the City by the Pavonia Ferry, the Christopher-street Ferry, on the North River, and by the Roosevelt-street Ferry from Williamsburgh, the James'-slip Ferry from Hunter's Point, the Catherine Ferry, and the Twenty-third-street Ferry, in Brooklyn, and the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, to cross the City intersecting all the City Railroads running north and south, and carrying passengers from all those points to the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Depots.

New-York Workingmen's Assembly—Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 7.

The morning session of the Workingmen's Assembly was taken up by the discussion of amendments to the Constitution, making each subordinate assembly send one delegate, instead of their being deputed from the towns. In the afternoon session a communication was read from Cohoes, asking for a reduction of the number of hours of labor in factories to ten, and prohibiting children under ten years of age working in such places. The memorial was accompanied by letters from workingmen of that place, saying that children had to be carried on the backs of relatives and friends to labor through the snow in the morning, and returning the same way at night. The children were too small to go alone in the drifts. This excited a profound sensation in the Assembly, and the Legislature will be asked to limit the hours of labor in factories to ten, and to forbid the employment of small children. The Assembly then went into consideration of the President's address. Questions on apprenticeship, prison labor, securing of wages to operatives, and exempting $1,000 from internal revenue taxation were discussed. Adjourned till morning.

Underground Railroad in New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The two Railroad Committees of the Senate and the Assembly held a joint session this afternoon to hear arguments upon the Underground Railroad Bill. Mr. JOHN THOMPSON spoke at length in favor of the bill, which provides for an underground road in Broadway to the City Hall, then branching off to Third and Eighth avenues to Harlem River, corresponding with the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Senate. Messrs. VANDERBURG and WILSON argued in favor of the Underground Broadway Line. Indications are in favor of an early report recommending the bill of Mr. THOMPSON.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7

Mr. LANTZ presented a petition from prominent citizens of New-York for suppressing lottery and policy shops and gambling hells.

By Mr. T. MURPHY—For extension of Madison-avenue. Also for the care of the destitute Roman Catholic children in New-York.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York.

Making the usual appropriations for the payment of principal and interest of the canal debt, and for the maintenance of the canals for the coming fiscal year.

The Brooklyn Common School Deficiency Bill.

To facilitate the construction of Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad. It appropriates $20,000.

To incorporate the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railway Company.

By Mr. FOLGER, from the Judiciary Committee—To provide for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution. The bill provides for a special election for delegates on the 22d of April next; it establishes as a basis of suffrage all male citizens, twenty-one years, without distinction of color, and without a property qualification; the delegates are to be 128 in number, elected by Senatorial Districts, four delegates from each Senatorial District; the Convention to meet on the first Tuesday in June, at 12 o'clock M., in the Assembly Chamber, Albany; the new Constitution or any amendments to it to be submitted to the people at their next election; the same citizens who are entitled by law to vote for delegates to the Convention are entitled to vote upon the question of the adoption of the Constitution; delegates to receive $5 per day.

Mr. FOLGER stated that there was not one of the important features of the bill which received the assent of the whole Committee, and that the various features of it were adopted by a majority vote.

The President presented a communication from the Farmers' Club and the American Institute, asking for an Inspector of Flour.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Moulders' Coöperative Society, of Troy.

To secure the people of this State from involuntary peonage; provides for the relief of anti-renters.

By Mr. BRADFORD—For an armory in Schenectady.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—Authorizing the Manhattan Railway Company to construct certain railways and tunnels in New-York.

By Mr. PIERSON—To incorporate the Jerome Park and Villa Company.

To confer additional powers upon the American Jockey Club; it authorizes the erection of a clubhouse at West Farms.

By Mr. LOW—To amend the General Manufacturing Law by applying its provisions to the business of quarrying stone and lumbering.

To extend for two years the time for the completion of the West Shore Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Samaritan Home for the aged in New-York.

Fixing the term of office and increasing the salaries and duties of the New-York Tax Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. LOW, the bill for the establishment of a Board of Public Works in New-York was referred back for further consideration.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for the further improvement of the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Albany, was reported favorably.

BILL ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

For the improvement of Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

The bill giving clerks banks leave to deposit Government or State stocks instead of money for the redemption of their circulating notes was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BRADSHAW, by unanimous consent, moved that the Judiciary Committee report an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be elected to any office in this State unless he can read the Constitution in the English language and write his name, which was agreed to.

Mr. BRADSHAW also introduced a bill to amend the Constitution in relation to the elective franchise, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced a bill to amend the Constitution in relation to the Judiciary, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BRADSHAW also introduced a bill to amend the Constitution in relation to the Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced a bill to amend the Constitution in relation to the Executive Department, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BRADSHAW also introduced a bill to amend the Constitution in relation to the Judiciary, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

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Mr. BRADSHAW also introduced a bill to amend the Constitution in relation to the Executive Department

FINANCIAL.

Disk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. 6 PER CENT CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1864.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1865.
U. S. TWENTY-YEAR BONDS, Payable at U. S. Option.
Central Pacific Railroad Bonds All Issues.
Also, interest deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS AND GOLD.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st. Orders to purchase or sell executed at the Stock Exchange.

BOWLES, DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Will receive accounts and make advances on Securities consigned to their care for sale in the United States, and will buy and sell Gold and Exchange.
Letters of Credit issued, available in any part of the world.
GEORGE PARKMAN,
Late of G. & S. Parkman & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper,
No. 57 William-st., corner Pine.

GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 54 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, | GERRIT VAN VLIET,
JOHN E. MORRIS, | E. F. HALSEY.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The coupons on the second mortgage bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1867, and payable in the City of New-York, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Loan Company, No. 40 Exchange-place.

WESTERN RAILWAY, COUNTY AND CITY

Bonds purchased by WM. G. SELECTON,
No. 34 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY J. BEATTON FOGLE,
BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Will be sold by order of the President and Directors of the Sincere Mutual Insurance Company, of Charleston, at the Merchants' Exchange, in New-York, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M., without any reserve or reserve or limitation, the following valuable property:

$5,000 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY'S 6 PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the State of South Carolina.
$5,000 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$5,000 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SECOND LIEN.
$2,000 SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable 1869.
$10,000 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
$4,000 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA 7 PER CENT. STOCK.
$4,000 CITY OF CHARLESTON 6 PER CENT. STOCK, principal and interest semi-annually.
$200 CITY OF CHARLESTON 6 PER CENT. STOCK, principal and interest semi-annually.
$5,000 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COUPONS, State Guarantee.
$2,500 CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COUPONS, FIRST MORTGAGE, SECOND LIEN.
$1,200 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUPONS.
$60 50 SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COUPONS.

☞ Shareholders of the Sincere Insurance Company who may choose to purchase the above will receive their presumptive interests in the assets of the Company credited in settlement, at their option.

DEVEAUX FORD,
No. 40 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN COMPLIANCE WITH the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its Affairs on the 31st December, 1866:

Premiums on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866 ..... $3,520,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866 ..... 2,105,222 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums $10,625,243 41

The Profits have been earned upon Life Risks, per scrip, Fire Risks thereon and with Marine Risks.

Deduct Interest on Scrip $7,623,250 76
Losses paid during the same period $3,622,631 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses 1,000,000 00
Total amount of Marine Losses and Expenses $4,622,631 05

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks $4,771,600 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise 1,100,000 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages 321,500 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated 150,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 3,807,700 00
Cash in Bank 454,397 21
Total amount of Assets $10,630,304 61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next. from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board,

A. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS, JOSHUA J. HENRY,
R. B. MINTURN, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT,
HENRY COIT, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, J. HENRY BURGY,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, E. J. HOWARD,
S. WARREN WESTON, BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS, WM. STORRS PENFRAY,
SAMUEL SLOO, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
C. S. PILLOT, GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, JOHN D. JONES, JR.,
GEO. C. ROBSON, JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE, WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
ALEX. M. WHITE, ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
DANIEL S. MILLER, SHEPPARD GANDY,
WM. STURGIS.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of the Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purpose of the sinking fund of the Company, on or any time of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 16th day of February next, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

ORAS A. SAFALLO,
FREDERICK COPE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,

OFFICE OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at No. 28½ Wall-st. (Room 1), Mills Building, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 23, and reopened on Friday, March 1.

J. R. SANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK HARD RUBBER COLLAR AND CRAVAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office, No. 110 Reade-st., in New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PL., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 11 to 1 o'clock.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 31st January to the 13th of February.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th of Feb.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Company Stock; also Insurance Stock, paying from 20 to 25 per cent. dividends.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 49 Pine-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1864.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1865.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. 6 PER CENT CERTIFICATES.
U. S. TWENTY-YEAR BONDS, Payable at U. S. Option.
Central Pacific Railroad Bonds All Issues.

Also, interest deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 9 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the city banks.

Advances or loans made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT E. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Conklin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. W. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall-st. & Nassau-sts., New-York.

Buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and in any amount to suit applicants,

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD AND SILVER, U. S. 6-20 BONDS, U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN SECURITIES. BANKERS' ACCOUNTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED. ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

TYLER, ULMANN & CO., CHICAGO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 18th Section of the Act of its incorporation:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866 ..... $6,661,311 71
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:
On Marine Risks $3,302,346 07
On Inland Risks ..... 313,166 14— 3,615,512 21
Total $10,276,823 92
The amount of Earned Premiums for the year, less return Premiums, was $8,139,283 30
Losses paid during the Year:
On Marine Risks $3,322,033 61
On Inland Risks 332,752 97
Expenses and Reinsurance 1,000,000 00
Total $4,654,677 16
The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz:
United States Bonds and Mortgages $462,000 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Bonds, &c. 1,000,000 00
Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvages, &c. 23,500 00
Cash 61,770 24
Bills Receivable 2,000,000 00
Scrip of Sundry Insurance Companies 84,555 00
Total $3,631,825 24
The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's Charter.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Premiums on Marine Losses, Return Premiums and Expenses $4,654,677 16
Reserved from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c. 1,975,000 00
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts $680,677 16
The Company owns lands at the end of this year, for Unpaid Loans, &c., estimated at $648,811 45
Leaving to be received for advance in Scrip of Mut. Ins. Co. $32,866 29
And for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ..... 615,472 70— 648,338 99
Deficiency $1,329,016 87
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and cancelled 1,161,600 00
Deficiency $167,416 87

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have only ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company, be reduced their future amount, and the Certificates issued thereafter called in and cancelled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed, are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender the same at the office of the Company for cancellation.

The Board of Trustees have also resolved that the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above account.

No Fire Risks, disconnected from Marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, had Cash Assets as above, valued at $3,631,825 24
Liabilities of the Company, exclusive of the amount of Premiums on outstanding risks, $2,000,000 ..... 1,329,016 87
Total $2,302,808 37
Cash Capital subscribed, to be added 500,000 00
Making amount of Assets remaining with the Company exclusive of the suspended scrip or certificates of profits (in advance of Premiums) $1,132,808 37

By order of the Board,

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ROGER H. GRISWOLD, NEW-YORK.
ROSWELL SPRAGUE, EDWARD B. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK, JOHN A. GRISWOLD,
JOHN DAVENPORT, JOSHUA JAMES,
ISAIAH L. MITCHELL, ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER, ISAAC C. KANE,
JAMES M. HOPPER, GEORGE G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LOSEE, PERCY R. PYNE,
JAMES A. SAWYER, SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PEISSER, JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN,
SIMON DE VISSER, EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS, WILLIAM CUTHOUT,
ISAAC G. WYCKOFF, BENJ. STRONG,
JACAGA DEL VALLE, FRED. DELANCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT, GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS, JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD A. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D. } OFFICE, No. 425 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1 ON THE First mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1 will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking House of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to 19th February.

WM. F. SHINKEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Marine Railway, limited, to the amount of $50,000, secured by the finest Railway property in the City of Brooklyn. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 49 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CABINET OF CHOICE MINERALS, embracing a rare collection of gold and silver specimens, gold dust, &c., &c. Will be sold in whole or in part to any one, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 49 Pine-st., room No. 6.

FOR SALE—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Company's Scrip (new issue).
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 49 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. Stock.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 49 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY Railroad Company's Stock.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 49 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES
FOR SALE
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Feb. 7, 1867.

Compound int.					
1864 October					
1864 November					
1864 December					
1865 January					
1865 February					
1865 March					
1865 April					
1865 May					
1865 June					
1865 July					
1865 August					
1865 September					
1865 October					
1865 November					
1865 December					
1866 January					
1866 February					
1866 March					
1866 April					
1866 May					
1866 June					
1866 July					
1866 August					
1866 September					
1866 October					
1866 November					
1866 December					
1867 January					
1867 February					
7-30 Treasury Notes					
Certificates					
6 per cent.					

IMPORTANT.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

A reward of 25 per cent. for the recovery of all, and in addition for each of

BONDS, NOTES AND DRAFTS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

The following Securities have been STOLEN from the subscribers, viz.: Compound Interest Notes, dated June 1, 1864, and July 1, 1864, issued to JOHN A. HERBERT, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 26 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Also, a number of 20 United States Five-Twenty Coupon Bonds, new issue, interest payable January and July, of $1,000 each:

No. 1 to 20, inclusive.
21,001 to 21,020, inclusive.
22,001 to 22,020, inclusive.
23,001 to 23,020, inclusive.
24,001 to 24,020, inclusive.
25,001 to 25,020, inclusive.
26,001 to 26,020, inclusive.
27,001 to 27,020, inclusive.
28,001 to 28,020, inclusive.
29,001 to 29,020, inclusive.

STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING NOTES.

Compound Interest, Jan. 1, 1865, 3 months $500 00
U. S. Compound Interest, Jan. 1, 1865, 6 months 1,000 00
U. S. Compound Interest, Jan. 1, 1865, 9 months 1,000 00
Bonds & Coupons from the U. S. Treas. to C. 1,000 00
U. S. Compound Interest, Jan. 1, 1865, 12 months 1,000 00
U. S. Compound Interest, April 1, 1865, 9 months 1,000 00
U. S. Compound Interest, April 1, 1865, 12 months 1,000 00
U. S. Compound Interest, July 1, 1865, 9 months 1,000 00
U. S. Compound Interest, July 1, 1865, 12 months 1,000 00
Compound Interest, Oct. 1, 1865, 9 months 1,000 00
Compound Interest, Oct. 1, 1865, 12 months 1,000 00
Total $12,500 00

Whether sold, pledged or in course of payment, which the THIEF will be unable to realize, if he will accept the papers, without having been stopped.

THOMAS ROWE & SONS,
No. 141 Front-st.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $20,000,000.

An Act to provide a loan for the redemption of the certificate bonds of the Commonwealth, &c.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Secretary of the Commonwealth and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, payable at any time after ten years, and not exceeding twenty years, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August in the City of Philadelphia, which bonds shall be issued in such sums, not less than one hundred dollars, as the purchasers may desire, subject to any limitation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Fifteen millions of dollars, part thereof, to wit: eight millions of dollars, and interest thereon, payable on the first day of August, in the year 1877, and the residue thereof, to wit: seven millions of dollars, and interest thereon, payable on the first day of August, in the year 1880; and the said bonds shall be exempt from taxation for any purpose

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Thursday, Feb. 8.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of [illegible] praying compensation for the services rendered by them to the Government of the United States in the suppression of the rebellion, and for the payment of the bounty to loyal officers and soldiers, and also of the claims of officers appointed under said act.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the petition of [illegible] praying that the Secretary of the Treasury may be authorized to remit the penalties incurred by the [illegible] for violation of the revenue laws, reported adversely thereon.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Montana. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill relative to appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court, which provides that no writ of error or appeal shall be prosecuted to any judgment or decree, the regular issue of the mandate in which, subsequently to the rendition of such judgment or decree, the regular sessions of the said court shall have been suspended or interrupted by insurrection or rebellion, the period of the [illegible] during which such court may be [illegible] to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to the court of appeal, if there be such, nearest to it, in point of time intervening between the last regular session of said inferior court, held prior to the insurrection, and the first regular session thereof held after the establishment of the authority of the United States on the affidavit which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LOYAL SLAVE OWNERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment the bill to amend [illegible] of the act of July 4, 1864, providing for the payment of [illegible] to loyal claimants for property taken for the military service, and other purposes, for the relief of which appropriations were still [illegible].

WARNING TO A POSTMASTER.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported from the same Committee, the House joint resolution to prevent erroneous [illegible] in the city which bears, with approval of the Senate, the name of the late Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, with an amendment to strike out the [illegible] in relation to the reported transfer of this Minister from Stockholm to Bogota.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the resolution giving 30 per cent. increased compensation to the clerks and other civil employes of the Government at Washington for one year, ending June 1, 1868, which was discussed till 1 o'clock, when

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bills.

It is a lengthy bill making the regular annual appropriations for the next fiscal year for the Department named. It was read in full.

Mr. SHERMAN interrupted the reading of the bill at the paragraph providing for the appointment of $40,000 for additional clerks in the Treasury Department; to ask if these clerks were to be classified by the Secretary. He believed this officer had been controlled by political considerations rather than by the merits of individuals in the promotion of clerks in his Department.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he did not believe the Secretary of the Treasury was influenced by any such considerations as those named by Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. SHERMAN could not agree with Mr. FESSENDEN as to the character of the Secretary of the Treasury. He read a letter giving a statement that in the appointment of extra compensation clerks in the Treasury Department, Democrats and Johnson men received more than their fair proportion. He (SHERMAN) thought Congress ought to discharge either the Department or the Secretary.

Mr. FESSENDEN called for the name of the writer of the letter.

Mr. SHERMAN did not feel authorized to give the name.

Mr. FESSENDEN deprecated the habit of reading letters and refusing to give the names of the writers. He would never read an anonymous letter in the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was not an anonymous letter.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if the name of the writer was not given it was no better than anonymous.

Mr. SHERMAN read the name of the writer.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked Mr. SHERMAN if he believed all the statements he heard about the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he believed the Secretary to be an intense partisan.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied, defending the Secretary, while expressing his disapproval of many of his appointments.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had consulted the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the distribution of the extra compensation, and the Secretary had directed that it be distributed according to orders to distribute it strictly according to merit.

Mr. HOWE did not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury was corrupt, but he believed that he gave to the country a bad administration of the affairs of his department.

The pending amendment was then disposed of by [illegible] SHERMAN, JOHNSON and TRUMBULL.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke of the last statement of the public debt as showing that there were one hundred and forty-two millions of money in the public Treasury, and believed that this was welcome to the people who were paying interest on the debt, and a benefit to the public interests.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and SHERMAN replied to Mr. TRUMBULL, showing how and why money had accumulated in the Treasury—that it was required to meet maturing indebtedness, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN said, in the course of his remarks, that the effect of the bill to sell the Gold Bill was that it required the Secretary to give SIX DAY'S NOTICE of his intention to sell; speculators would take advantage of this to put down the price until the gold was sold, and then put it up again.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke of the high character of the Secretary of the Treasury, and said he was entitled to the confidence of the business men of the country.

The pending question then on the amendment appropriating $40,000 for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department and authorizing the Secretary to classify the clerks according to the character of their services. It was adopted.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $15,000 for janitors of the Treasury Department.

The Senate at 4:35 P. M. took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriations Bill was taken up and its reading was continued.

An amendment was adopted to appropriate $40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The following appropriation was stricken out: For legal and other necessary assistance in the disposal of private land claims in California $50,000.

An amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation for extra compensation to officers of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment for the appointment of eighty Additional clerks for the Pension Office. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment appropriating $1,500 a year additional for the reporter of the Supreme Court, when he shall be obliged to issue two volumes and reports in one year. It was adopted.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment increasing the salary of the District Judge of California to $4,000; the Districts of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Northern Illinois, Louisiana, Oregon and Nevada to $4,500, and of all other District Judges to $4,000 per annum.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to include the Southern District of Ohio in the $4,500 salaries.

Mr. POLAND hoped this would not be done. If the recommendation of the Committee on the Judiciary was once departed from, it would be impossible to tell where it would end. Every Senator would want his district included.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. POLAND'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims from $4,000 to $5,000. Disagreed to.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment directing the Secretary of War to have the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada surveyed for a new route to the Pacific. Agreed to.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment appropriating [illegible]

Mr. ASHLEY presented a petition of [illegible] praying that the President may be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. ASHLEY presented, with the President had violated his official oath in failing to execute the laws of the United States in relation to the rights of persons and property; in surrendering to the late rebels in power. He (ASHLEY) was in possession of information which satisfied him that the President was guilty of other acts, which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, were high crimes and misdemeanors. His information was not sufficient to enable him to specify the particulars of the charges; but unless the resolutions of inquiry into the President's conduct were offered before the holidays, he should be compelled to offer one himself. He had waited till a few days before the holidays, when he prepared a resolution and consulted with some gentlemen who thought it should be more general in its character. He should call upon the President himself, however alone he had drawn the resolution he offered. The gentleman to whose hands it was Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, and no one would accuse him of a want of [illegible] Grant. He had also chosen it to [illegible] and was prepared to [illegible] with other gentlemen, but he had discovered that [illegible] nothing as Commander-in-chief of the army, and commanding within himself the powers of the Government he had obstructed and controlled those States, and the proposition of this bill was simply to republish that intervention between the Government and the people of those States, and to specify [illegible] how and under what circumstances that power of the General Government should be exercised. To show the urgent necessity for the passage of this bill, Mr. PIKE recited the history of the murder of three United States soldiers in South Carolina, of the conviction and sentence of their murderers to imprisonment for life, their transfer from Fort Pickens to Fort Delaware and their subsequent change from custody under a habeas corpus issued by Judge HALL.

Mr. COOPER asked Mr. PIKE whether he did not know that the Secretary of War had assumed all the responsibility of ordering the prisoners to the place of confinement and of removing the prisoners to Fort Delaware?

Mr. PIKE admitted that that was the case. He then sent up and had read the testimony of Gen. SICKLES in relation to the murder of a freedman in Virginia by Dr. ANDREWS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH followed on the same side, referring to what Mr. LE BLOND had said about this bill being the death-knell of civil liberty. He said that if civil liberty meant the right to slaughter and defy and destroy at pleasure, then he trusted that this was the death-knell. The bill was to give the power to the President of the United States to use the army and navy to enforce simple contracts between man and man. He did not suppose that it was intended to enforce contracts or the law of marriages and divorce through Courts-Martial and Military Commissions.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired further whether the passage of this bill by Congress would commit it so far to the recognition of those State organizations as to embarrass it hereafter if it thought proper to set them aside.

Mr. BINGHAM did not suppose it would, because Congress might require those State Governments to go still further.

Mr. LE BLOND asked him whether he understood him as saying that Gen. GRANT approved this measure?

Mr. FARNSWORTH had not said so, but had expressed his belief that it was in accordance with Gen. GRANT'S views.

Mr. LE BLOND said that he supposed the gentleman did not claim that he had any personal knowledge on this subject.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he did not.

Mr. ROGERS followed in an hour's speech against the bill. He declared that rather than see a military [illegible] Territory deposited in the hands of the [illegible] which the Almighty had given him in resisting the invasion of his liberties. If this thing were sustained it would bring on a war that would rock the land like an earthquake. If Congress thus undertook to ride over the Supreme Court and over the Constitution, he would be treason. Such power was the end even unto it to be treason. Such power would not submit without resistance. Sooner than [illegible]

"Your neck!" Mr. THAYER interpolated.

He (ROGERS) was not willing to submit to the galling yoke of despotism. If there were treason, then it was for Congress to impeach. If not, then [illegible] he would say, "Make the most of it!" If the people of the South were not already so oppressed and broken down that they had not the ability to defend themselves, and if they had the blood of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and the sages and heroes of the Revolution, they would protest as their fathers had protested by their blood against the despotism of King GEORGE. He hoped that the President of the United States would resist. He hoped that before he submitted he would use all the military power which the Constitution had given him to compel traitors and disunionists to obey the law. If ANDREW JOHNSON would submit to see the Government destroyed, his name would go down with ignominy to posterity as a living libel, a coward and a traitor.

Mr. BINGHAM (rising a few moments before the hour for recess) declared that he was not going to yield to the proposition of Mr. STEVENS that one rood of the territory within the lines of ten States should be surrendered to Mr. VOORHEES from the Democratic side, "That's right!"] A Government did not conquer territory that owed it allegiance.

The Speaker intimated that if Mr. BINGHAM desired to go on now the hour for recess might, by unanimous consent, be deferred.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

Mr. KELLEY moved to extend the session to 5 P. M.

Mr. SPALDING called for the tellers.

Mr. BINGHAM said that he only wanted to offer an amendment, and he asked the Clerk to read it. The amendment is to strike out the preamble, and insert in lieu of it the following:

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be established in the United States; and whereas, [illegible] and until said States respectively shall be fully restored to their Constitutional relations to the Government of the United States; therefore, &c.

Also, to strike out the words "so-called" before Governor.

Pending the vote the hour of 4:00 arrived, and the Speaker declared a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 P. M., there being a large attendance both of members and spectators.

CALIFORNIA CENSUS.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, the Committee on Appropriations was instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting an appropriation for the payment of census marshals for taking the eighth census in California for $6,000, and for the payment of outstanding California war bonds, $10,150.

TAX ON PETROLEUM.

Mr. SCOFIELD presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in relation to the tax on petroleum. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TEXAN INVASION OF NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of New-Mexico, presented a memorial from the Legislature of New-Mexico in relation to the Texan invasion of that Territory. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of the 1st of February, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer relative to the wreck sunk near Sandy Hook lighthouse at the entrance of New-York Harbor.

Also, in supplemental answer to the House resolution of the 1st inst., the report of Brig.-Gen. DUANE, Chief Engineer on the subject of certain lines of water communication.

From the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the House resolution of July 9, 1866, relative to the payment of the British Provinces, since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

All of the above were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPEAL OF THE DRAFT AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a joint resolution declaring that the draft and the reconstruction measures of Congress are unconstitutional and void. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BINGHAM addressed the House in support of the bill. Of all the propositions that had been submitted since the first Confederate war commenced this bill was the most conservative. It was from Constitutional objections, and its plan the best calculated to accomplish the two great master aims of reconstruction, the [illegible] of the fruits of victory, and the other, the restoration of peace on the only basis on which peace and union could be secured. It will [illegible] Protection to all liberty to all and rights to all. That proposition commenced at the right end, and completed the right tool for its accomplishment. It commenced at the point where Gen. GRANT left off the work at the Appomattox, two years ago. It had one purpose, to hold the revolted communities in the grasp of war until the spirit of secession should be laid down, as its arms and ammunition had been two years ago. He saw in the bill a proposition that the sword of the Republic shall be unsheathed again; shall be placed in the hand of the greatest Captain of the age, and should be held by him, suspended once more over the necks of rebels, with the awful memory of the reverberation of the cannon which opened Richmond to the Federal armies.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that he did not believe that Ohio was not to have a State Convention on Wednesday next; and therefore he would not indulge in high-sounding declamations, referring to Mr. BRANDEGEE'S speech, but would present his views in brief terms. The adoption of the law, he said, would be the death-knell of civil liberty on this Continent; it would be the establishment of military despotism over the country. The preamble of the bill did not embrace a single truth in it; not one. The State organizations in those States he considered as having never been broken up. When the war ended they came back into the Union as they had gone out. All that was necessary was a surrender, and a declaration to the American people that those States no longer made war against the Government of the United States but submitted to it, and would be loyal to it in the future. Gen. SHERMAN, in his convention with Gen. JOHNSTON, had only shown the true doctrine, and if this Congress had been guided by it, it would have produced harmony and peace, and rendered all this legislation unnecessary. This bill was the same principle as that introduced in the Senate by Senator WILLIAMS, but that Senator had more regard for the Constitution and the laws of the land than his constitutional fidelity as Governor-in-Chief, to defend the General officers who were to govern the proposed military districts; but this bill deprived the President of that right and lodged it in Gen. GRANT. The bill therefore was unconstitutional, even in that light. He appealed to this gentleman to command and not where the legislation was taking them. It was setting aside the right of trial by jury, and the privilege of habeas corpus. He believed that [illegible] of the United States under which a man would be [illegible]

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested that that bill recognized certain States and distribute as subject to its provisions.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asserted that they were mere geographical States.

Mr. BINGHAM added, yes, and political States, and quoted the fourteenth section of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill to bear out his views. He asked Mr. BOUTWELL whether he was going to have so little respect for his oath as to say the States of Virginia in which JEFF. DAVIS had been indicted for high treason, had ceased to be a State by that treason, so that he could no longer be held to answer for it in that State because the State did not exist? The language of the Constitution was it is a person should be held to answer only in the State and in the district in which he committed the crime.

Mr. BINGHAM declined again to remind Mr. BINGHAM that his question remained unanswered.

Mr. BINGHAM said that the answer of it was that those States having entered into the rebellion, and broken off their connection with the Union, the General Government of the United States throughout the insurgent States was exercisable by the Congress of the United States, by the very terms and intention of the Constitution, and that power continued in Congress.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired of Mr. BINGHAM, what effect the bill would have on the existing State organizations?

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the State Governments would exercise their functions under this bill by the sufferance of the nation, and only to the extent that those commanding officers might permit. He did not suppose that it was intended to deny by this bill to those organized governments the right to go on and enforce simple contracts between man and man. He did not suppose that it was intended to enforce contracts or the law of marriages and divorce through Courts-Martial and Military Commissions.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired further whether the passage of this bill by Congress would commit it so far to the recognition of those State organizations as to embarrass it hereafter if it thought proper to set them aside.

Mr. BINGHAM did not suppose it would, because Congress might require those State Governments to go still further.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read an amendment which he proposed to offer to the bill.

Mr. HIGH protested against the bill as one finding no shade of warrant or authority in the Constitution, and he [illegible] to [illegible] to yield the floor this evening, if he should have an hour allowed him to-morrow.

A dozen members objected to any interruption of the regular course of the debate; and so Mr. HIGH proceeded with his constitutional argument against the bill, and showed that it proposed to establish a [illegible] military despotism, in which no right of a citizen would be recognized or respected.

After he had been speaking half an hour and the House had become considerably thinned out, Mr. WINDOM provoked a general laugh by gravely suggesting a call of the House; but Mr. HIGH continued without paying any attention to the interruption.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE sent to the clerk's desk an amendment which he proposed to offer, and which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. INGERSOLL took the floor to discuss the bill. There were two sorts of States—geographical States and political States. The two insurrectionary States were geographical States, but were not under the Constitution political States in the Union. There was no middle ground possible. They were either States for all purposes, or they were not States for any purpose whatever. He held that those States having gone into rebellion, had destroyed all their civil Governments under the Constitution, and that when the national arm prevailed they became territory of the United States. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* Government had been complete both at home and abroad, and he challenged any one to show such a historical parallel when a rebel Power was recognized by the old Government and by all the nations as a *de facto* Government. He drew from this the inference that the territory covered by the rebellion became conquered territory.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, referring to a remark of Mr. INGERSOLL about green backs, asked him whether he regarded the law declaring them legal tender an exercise of the war power.

Mr. INGERSOLL admitted that if such a thing had been attempted when there was no war or other great national exigency it would have been unconstitutional. He illustrated the position of the Southern States by that of Mexico after the United States troops had conquered that country in war. Its territory was held by the United States until there was a treaty of peace. There had been no treaty of peace and no declaration of peace with the Confederate States. The Government had not given up the military possession of those States, and would not until full guarantees were given for the protection of the civil and political rights of all the people in their territory.

Mr. BINGHAM interrupted, and repeated his declaration that those insurrectionary States remained States, and if not, then there must be a general jail delivery in those States.

Mr. INGERSOLL held nevertheless that when a State had gone to war and destroyed its Constitutional organization it ceased to exist as a State. Whenever the people of the South were reconstructed to loyalty the States would reconstruct themselves. The President's plan of reconstruction had proved a failure, and as for this bill no one might hesitate to vote for it if he might [illegible] that [illegible] were worse in the South for things there were as bad as bad could be. They should, therefore, try the bill. He had no fear of trusting the power in this bill to Gen. GRANT. He was confident that they would be exercised firmly, wisely and judiciously, as he had always exercised his powers. It might be said that the President or Commander-in-Chief might rescind any order that Gen. GRANT might issue. He admitted that the President might do so, but he would do so on his own responsibility.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Pennsylvania, asked why it was that the President's authority, which had been in this bill originally, had been stricken out of it.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied because the people as well as Congress dare not trust him with such powers.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the Constitution trusted such powers to the President.

Mr. INGERSOLL went on to say that if the selection of General officers to command districts were left to the President, he would not select such men as GRANT, or SHERMAN, or THOMAS, or HANCOCK, or HOOKER, or MEADE, or THOMAS, but would select those who would [illegible] subservience to him.

Mr. HIGH asked whether, if the President could not issue any orders issued by Gen. GRANT, there was any use in passing this bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that he did not think the President would have the pluck to do it; and if he refused to execute the laws of Congress it would be a good ground of impeachment.

Mr. BINGHAM—The only ground you will ever have.

Mr. INGERSOLL did not know that, but he did believe that Congress might as well stop the consideration of the question of reconstruction, and let the United States and [illegible] of the Southern people, and turn their attention to the reconstruction of the President. He thought it necessary for Congress to consider whether it would continue this effort for two years longer with that permanent obstruction in the way of reconstruction—the President of the United States.

Mr. PERHAM inquired whether the assertion by the president of his Constitutional power to revoke the order of a subordinate officer could be regarded as a good ground of impeachment.

Mr. INGERSOLL answered that the President might have the Constitutional power to rescind the orders of Gen. GRANT, but Congress would have the right to inquire for what purpose he did so.

Mr. FARNUM inquired further, whether Congress had the power to pass a bill overriding the constitutional rights of the President?

Mr. INGERSOLL declined to admit that this bill did so. Under the President's power where the Constitution [illegible] by neither diminishing nor augmenting it. It simply assigned to the commanding General of the army to discharge certain duties. He went on to discuss the general bearings of the bill, until his hour expired.

Mr. SHANKLIN obtained the floor.

Mr. TRIMBLE gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer; that no person should be held for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, except by the presentment of a Grand Jury, &c.

The House, at 10:30, adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Committee on Prostitution—Dr. Dalton's Weekly Report—His Report on Construction of Tenement Houses, &c.

The regular weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. SCHULTZ, President, in the chair.

Dr. STONE, of the Sanitary Committee, presented and read a long and interesting report on the subject of prostitution and its effects upon the population of the Metropolitan Health District. This report commenced by accepting the present condition of society, and asserting that the disease resulting from prostitution is found among all classes, high and low, rich and poor. Prostitution always existed, and always would exist. The various features of it, the social relations were [illegible] by the effects of this curse and something was necessary to legislate the evil, so that its devastating and desolating power might be [illegible] same parties who were convicted in the State of Connecticut on the charge of robbing the safe of Adams Express Company on the New-Haven Railroad, and thereby [illegible] a considerable amount for whose appearance a bond was entered. They have appeared. They gave their names as John B. Coles and Edward Moss. Coles had also [illegible] MARTIN ALLEN and Moore's name is [illegible] GRADY. It will be remembered that they were arrested recently by the detectives, and released on bail. Subsequently, however, they disappeared, and the bail-bond was forfeited by the non-appearance of the defendants. The bail-bond was entered into by [illegible] and was signed by [illegible] and [illegible] and was delivered by the latter to the clerk of the Court. The bail-bond was entered into by [illegible] and was signed by [illegible] and [illegible] and was delivered by the latter to the clerk of the Court. The bail-bond was entered into by [illegible] and was signed by [illegible] and [illegible] and was delivered by the latter to the clerk of the Court.

A report from Dr. DALTON recommending that tenement-houses hereafter to be built have no rear houses, but that they be built deeper, preserving sufficient space for purposes of ventilation, &c., was presented, and accepted. It was ordered to be sent to Albany to the Committee in charge of the proposition for the Health Laws.

A communication from Mr. HALLIDAY, of the Five Points House of Industry, was received, announcing that at the close of a certain lease of property situated in "Cow Bay," that place would be closed.

The following weekly report of Dr. DALTON was presented, and ordered on file:

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.: 900 tenement-houses, 60 private dwellings, 2 manufactories, 2 public schools, 2 institutions, 1 slaughter-house, 6 horse-stables, 1 cow-stable, 2 sunken and vacant lots, 6 cellars and basements, 6 yards, courts and areas, 5 waste-pipes and drains, 8 sidewalks and gutters, 27 foul and offensive privies. Total number of inspections made, 492. In the course of these inspections they have discovered and reported the following causes of nuisance, viz.: Unhealthy condition of 60 tenement-houses, 9 private dwellings, 1 manufactory, 1 public school, 2 institutions, 1 slaughter-house, 6 horse-stables, 1 cow-stable, 2 sunken and vacant lots, 6 cellars and basements, 5 waste-pipes and drains, 6 yards, courts and areas, and 27 foul and offensive privies.

The following notices have been received, viz.: Whole number, 264; positive, 250; negative, 14; general, 20. Number of reports issued during the week, 257; number returned for correction, 7; number of preliminary notices issued by Sanitary Superintendent, 147; number of reports forwarded for orders, 250; negative reports retained for inspection, 12; positive reports retained for inspection, 12.

The inspecting officers have reinspected 61 buildings or premises regarding which special orders under the first clause of the 14th section of the Health Law had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders had been complied with or not. The following persons show that 5 have been complied with, 19 partially complied with, and 37 not complied with. Total number of orders sent to Inspectors for reinspection, 61.

The Sanitary Inspectors have also reinspected 139 buildings or premises regarding which preliminary notices have been issued from the Health Office, returns of which past 12 hours have been received, and 90 have been complied with. The reports upon which these last were issued have been forwarded for orders.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the Complaint Office, returns 30 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

Capt. LOUIS, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police, returns orders for the abatement of nuisances complied with, served since last report. His returns also show 39 orders previously served as complied with by owners, and 26 not complied. The exception of the latter to be reported to the Police.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. D. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

The Board then adjourned.

The Adams Express Robbers Recaptured.

Officers WM. J. LINDEN and MARTIN MALONEY, patrolmen of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested two men on the night of the 6th inst. under peculiar circumstances, and the prisoners prove to be the same parties who were convicted in the State of Connecticut on the charge of robbing the safe of Adams Express Company on the New-Haven Railroad, and thereby [illegible] a considerable amount for whose appearance a bond was entered. They gave their names as John B. Coles and Edward Moss. Coles had also [illegible] MARTIN ALLEN and Moore's name is [illegible] GRADY. It will be remembered that they were arrested recently by the detectives, and released on bail. Subsequently, however, they disappeared, and the bail-bond was forfeited by the non-appearance of the defendants. The bail-bond was entered into by [illegible] and was signed by [illegible] and [illegible] and was delivered by the latter to the clerk of the Court. The bail-bond was entered into by [illegible] and was signed by [illegible] and [illegible] and was delivered by the latter to the clerk of the Court.

Officers LINDEN and MALONEY, while patrolling their beat, passed a handful of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and